



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE WIND FROM THE SEA.

REV. EDWARD A. RAND.

So weary is this heated air!
 No coolness do the shadows throw.
 Within the sickroom, close and dark,
 The hours slow-footed go.

So listless are the hands that lie
 Upon the counterpane!
 O eyes that droop! O cheeks so pale!
 Will health e'er come again?

But whence this sudden, growing change,
 This cool and quickening air,
 Like deepening draught from founts of life,
 Elixir fine and rare?

Thou steeple-vane in angel form,
 With trumpet voice so free,
 Good news, good news, do thou proclaim,
 Life coming from the sea!

O hands unseen that touch and soothe
 Our throbbing brows of pain,
 While voices murmur low and sweet
 Like softened seraph strain!

Then sing again to all who feel
 The stroke of any rod,
 And tell them that this fevered life
 Is swept by winds of God.

Some gracious air straight blown from Heaven
 Will soothe each life of care,
 Will stay up every sinking heart—
 We feel that breath in Prayer.

—Congregationalist.

GOING ABROAD TO PROMULGATE PEACE.

Peace is a virtue so delicate and so sensitive that to be properly represented and established, claims hands that are clean and hearts that are pure. We have often felt that anyone who feels it a duty to go from home as a peacemaker, should have at home the record of being peaceable and carry with him the credentials of consistency and truth. To be successful in a peace mission there is enjoined so strong a love for the principle, that every word and every act must be pacific. There is more to be feared from peace breakers than is to be hoped for from peacemakers, and peace is so truly a normal condition under Heaven, that were it not for the former there were no need of the latter.

The freedom which America gives and the opportunities that open to us in a Republic are so great, that, when we visit Europe the requirements are first, discretion; secondly, appreciation; and then comes the presentation of our own convictions, clothed in all of humility and yet burning with the force and vigor of truth, justice and righteousness; and with all this well-timed spirit for the exalted and sacred cause, appealing, petitioning, arguing, praying and demanding the recognition of the living and life-giving principle of peace; remembering at the same time, that European governments and their subjects have vastly more to overcome than we have, and giving them credit for the immense strides they have made toward a higher standard of civilization, as contained in that little word—peace.—*Peacemaker.*

THE LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.

Abstract of Annual Report, 1891.

The Peace Society's Annual Report draws attention to the fact that in 1891 it completes the seventy-fifth year of its corporate existence. In comparing the state of Europe and of public opinion now with what it was three-quarters of a century ago, the Committee see much ground for encouragement in the progress which has been made, and they claim that the labors of their own Society have had a material share in bringing about this altered condition of affairs. They rejoice at the far more conciliatory character of modern international relations and the greatly increased appreciation of the value and blessings of peace, which have taken the place of the narrow-minded jealousies of the earlier years of the period in question. Arbitration, as a substitute for war, has also of later times become a prominent feature in practical diplomacy, and is no longer regarded with contempt as a mere Utopian dream. Whilst the Report regretfully notices the vast armaments of Europe, it refers with satisfaction to the recently emphatically pacific utterances of several of the great military monarchs of Europe, who are evidently becoming more and more reluctant to incur the dreadful risks of war.

The Peace Society has actively maintained the propaganda of its principles, both at home and abroad, through a diligent use of the platform and the press. About five hundred meetings have been held by its Secretary and Agents during the year. Deputations from the Society have recently waited upon the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, and the representatives of various religious denominations. The Peace Congress, held in London last summer, is referred to in the Report as having been a very successful gathering, and as having elicited a marked increase of Continental and American interest in the cause. The recent accession of co-operation on the part of the various churches of this country is hailed by the Committee as a very hopeful sign, and they refer with special satisfaction to a Resolution, unitedly adopted by the bishops at Lambeth Palace last January: "That the bishops are anxious to do all in their power to hasten the time at which amity, peace and concord shall be given to all nations; for which they are bound to pray, and do continually pray to Almighty God; and they desire to commend this subject to the careful consideration of the clergy." Similar Resolutions of the Wesleyan, Baptist, Congregational and other bodies are also gratefully noted.

HOW TO AID MISSIONS.

We must give information, information concerning the particular fields of labor, concerning the particular missionaries. Let some one read a chapter, or two chapters, or five chapters at one meeting or at many meetings out of the biography of John G. Paton—interesting to a child as Robinson Crusoe, interesting to a Christian heart as Pilgrim's Progress, a modern apocalypse, showing the triumph of Christian faith over savage violence and heathen darkness. That will stimulate missionary enthusiasm. Show the success of the work.—*R. S. Storrs.*

Information as to Peace is all that is needed to interest good men.